The People's Korea

No. 672 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1974 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Let Us Consolidate and Develop All More Great Successes In Socialist Rural Construction

Speech Delivered by President KIM IL SUNG At National Agricultural Congress

PYONGYANG, Jan. 16 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 13 carried the full text of "Let Us Consolidate and Develop All the More the Great Successes in Socialist Rural Construction," speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the closing session of the National Agricultural Congress which was held from January 4 to 10.

Follows the full text of the speech:

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Comrades,

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic and in my own name, express deep thanks to all our cooperative farmers, management workers of the cooperative farms, Party workers in the domain of agriculture and guiding personnel of agriculture who strove with enthusiasm on the agricultural front to develop the socialist rural economy, especially to reap an unusually rich harvest in agricultural production last year, and to the working class in various domains, personnel of state organs, teachers and student youths and officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces who actively assisted the countryside.

Last year many cooperative farms made a great leap forward in agricultural production by doubling or more than doubling it as compared to 1972. World history of agriculture knows no instance of agricultural production doubled or more than doubled in a year. We may safely say that last year we chalked up a record high in agricultural production startling the world people. This great victory in the development of agriculture is possible only in Chollima Korea and it can be won only by our heroic people united as firm as a rock around the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am quite satisfied with the successes made in agriculture last year.

All the comrades present at this Congress, I believe, are satisfied with this. And I think that all the Korean people listened with excited feelings to your proud reports on the rostrum of this Congress and applauded them.

I highly appreciate the proud successes made by you in agricultural production last year and wish you new victory in the construction of a socialist countryside in the future.

We have summed up for a whole week the great victory won in agriculture last year. We should consolidate the successes achieved last year and bring about, on this basis, a new upsurge in future agricultural production and thus hit without fail in 1974 and 1975 the grain target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. I am very much pleased to see all the agricultural working people unshakably confident that they can hit the grain target of the Six-Year Plan and firmly determined to make a decisive advance in agricultural production.

It is 10 years since we published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

We put forward the theses on the rural question at a time when persons of capitalist countries were slandering and defaming the agricultural policy of socialist countries, contending that socialist countries were not good at farming and they could not catch up with the capitalist countries in agriculture however hard they might try to develop it.

When we made public the theses on the rural question some of those obsessed with capitalistic ideas in our country cast doubts as to whether we could carry out the tasks set forth in it.

The review of the construction of a socialist countryside in the past period at this Congress has furnished clear proof that the achievements made in agriculture are fairly big and material and technical foundations have been completely laid and full ideological preparations made to carry out the tasks put forward in the theses on the rural question, inter alia. Since our Party is firmly determined to capture both the material and ideological fortresses for building socialism and communism, there is no fortress impregnable for us and we will certainly carry the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question to successful fulfilment.

In her speech yesterday a girl workteam head said that, with two tractors going for every 100 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of cultivated land, her workteam mechanized the farm work last year, considerably lessening the toilsome labour of the peasants. She resolved to see that her workteam carries out the comprehensive mechanization of farm work along the Party's line to let each farmer cultivate 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and completely free the peasants from toilsome labour, only if two more tractors are supplied to each 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land. Many other comrades all made such good speeches at this Congress.

When we published the theses on the socialist rural question many people regarded it as an ideal. But today it is turning into reality. We can confidently say that we have now entered an era of completely industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

Hearing your speeches at this Congress I recollected the day when I conversed with peasant Kim Je Won in the Namuri-bol Plain in Chaeryong in 1947.

Peasant Kim Je Won was a patriotic peasant and a peasant hero who was the first to make patriotic rice donation to the country in the year following the agrarian reform. During the Fatherland Liberation War, he died a heroic death as becoming a peasant of the Republic while fighting courageously the enemy to the last moment of his life to defend the Republic. We will always remember him.

When we met peasant Kim Je Won in 1947 we asked him which he thought advisable: to build schools with the patriotic rice donation made by peasants to the country or to buy with it tractors from foreign countries. He answered that it would be good to buy tractors with the patriotic rice donation and send them to peasants as the rich peasants were exploiting them with draught animals even after they became the masters of the land thanks to the agrarian reform in the countryside, but after hearing what the General said that day, he thought it better to build schools with the patriotic rice donation. I told him let us set up farm machine hire stations on the one hand and construct a university on the other, although the country was not yet possessed of sufficient funds.

It seems it were only yesterday when we made this resolution, conversing with peasant Kim Je Won. But 26 years have already drifted by. Really great changes have taken place in our countryside during this period. There are a large number of tractors and their drivers and the peasants do farming with machines in our countryside today, and young intellectuals trained at the universities and agricultural and various other colleges have gone out to the countryside to help in the three revolutions and guide farming on a scientific and technical basis. What a glad and proud thing it is!

Entirely correct were the steps taken by our Party after liberation and right was the opinion of peasant Kim Je Won. Recollecting that time, I became convinced once again that there is nothing impossible for us when the Central Committee of the Party strives in concord with the peasants.

In the past period our Party has firmly adhered to the principle of energetically pressing ahead with the struggle for occupying both the material and ideological fortresses in the construction of a socialist countryside. Our Party has built, on the one hand, a host of tractor, chemical fertilizer, power and trailing farm machine plants and other plants serving agriculture and founded universities and colleges on a large scale, on the other, to rear a great many new intellectuals firmly armed with Marxism-Leninism and the *Juche* idea of our Party. The young intellectuals brought up by our institutions of higher learning have proceeded to the rural districts, where they are now vigorously carrying on the work of arming the agricultural working people with the monolithic ideology of our Party.

President Kim Il Sung made a programmatic speech at the National Agricultural Congress. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Our Party has registered in the past period enormous successes in the construction of a socialist countryside by powerfully pushing ahead with the struggle for capturing both the ideological and material fortresses. Our people, who were far removed from modern civilization and to whom even the word of industry was unknown in the past days, have already completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now carrying on overall mechanization and chemicalization. They have entered upon the new age of industrialization and modernization of agriculture. This is a great victory of the revolutionary agricultural policy of our Party.

In this age of overall industrialization and modernization of agriculture in our country, we are in a position to free the peasants for good and all in the foreseeable future from the difficult and toilsome work that has been handed down for thousands of years. This immensely delights our people and has a great inspiring influence on the world revolutionary people.

I share with you comrades present at this Congress immense joy and high pride in the great achievements recorded by our people in the construction of a socialist countryside in the past days.

I firmly believe that it will not be long before the agriculture of our country will have been fully industrialized and modernized and our countryside converted into an earthly paradise of high civilization.

Anything but smooth was the path of revolution covered by our Party and people for the construction of a socialist countryside in the past period.

Shortly after the liberation, our Party enforced the agrarian reform, confiscating the land of the landlords and distributing it free to the landless and land-poor peasants, which was followed by a struggle against the practices of exploitation by the rural usurers and rich peasants. After the war, our Party completed agricultural co-operativization and established an advanced socialist rural economic system, freeing the peasants for good from all manner of exploitation and oppression, and then abolished the system of the agricultural tax in kind to relieve the peasants even of the tax burdens. Our Party has not only turned the country into a land free from exploitation and oppression and from the system of the agricultural tax in kind, but also made it a land where all the students study free of charge and all the working people get free medical care, a land good to live in where people are guaranteed conditions to subsist from the moment of their birth.

The struggle for the construction of a socialist countryside in our country was attended with an acute class struggle and it was waged on the basis of the increased support of the working class to the peasantry and of the strengthened worker-peasant alliance.

The alliance of the working class and the peasantry and the support of the working class to the peasantry were an important guarantee for the success in the construction of a socialist countryside. Our working class has actively supported and assisted the peasants in their struggle for destroying the feudal landownership and capitalist system in the countryside and establishing an advanced socialist system. After the establishment of the socialist system, the state abolished the system of the agricultural tax in kind, supplied tractors and other farm machines of wide variety to the rural districts and built modern houses to provide the peasants with them gratis. All the changes that have taken place in our countryside are wholly attributable to the active assistance rendered by our working class to the peasants with might and main.

The co-operative farmers should repay this active support of the working class. And they can repay it only when they thoroughly working-classize and revolutionize themselves, do farming with machines and chemicals by speedily industrializing and modernizing agriculture and strive to convert co-operative property into property of the whole people and realize a classless society along the line indicated in the theses on the rural question.

I hope that all the co-operative farmers will further tighten alliance with the working class and industrialize agriculture and realize a classless society at the earliest possible date with the latter's enthusiastic support, thereby expediting the complete victory of socialism in the countryside.

Ours is a road of building a society without exploitation and oppression and without classes, a happy society where all the people, freed from toilsome labour, work with ease and create an ever greater amount of material wealth. But a tiny handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionaries in the southern half have turned the south Korean society into one where "the rich gets richer and the poor gets poorer" and hurl malicious slanders and calumnies at our socialist system.

We should wage a more energetic struggle to decisively frustrate all the manoeuvres of the enemy and give full play to the advantages of our socialist system. We should completely deliver the peasants freed from exploitation and oppression even from hard toil and build a happy countryside where all the peasants live an abundant and cultured life, a classless, developed society.

I believe that all the agricultural working people will surely emerge victorious from the honourable revolutionary struggle to build a happy socialist countryside, a developed socialist and communist society.

This year we mark the tenth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The theses on the rural question points out that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be thoroughly carried out and an undivided sway of the property of the whole people be established in the countryside to eliminate the difference between town and country and the class distinctions between the workers and the peasants and build a classless society. It is by no means an easy job to carry out these tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question. But we shall surely be able to fulfil them. In the past ten years of struggle, we have laid a solid foundation for fulfilling the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question in a short span of time.

A solid material foundation for carrying them out has now been laid in our country.

Our country has a modern, large-size tractor plant and automobile plant, and trailing farm machinery factories and tractor accessories factories in different local areas. In the past days we thought how we could buy tractors from foreign countries and how much we should take fees from peasants in return for tilling their paddy and non-paddy fields with those tractors. But, today we produce a great number of tractors on our own and send them to the rural villages. We plough land without taking fees from the peasants. We also turn out with our own efforts lorries, trailing farm machinery, tractor accessories and tyres to meet our needs.

The ranks of tractor drivers, the frontrankers in carrying out the rural technical revolution, have increased to tens of thousands in number. When we were dispatching to the countryside the first scores of tractor drivers whom we had trained, we told them that they were the advance party of the working class to be sent to the countryside and they should train there thousands of, tens of thousands of members of the working class. Our hope at that time has come true today. In our countryside today there are tens of thousands of tractor drivers, of whom girl drivers are not few in number.

What is cardinal in carrying out the task of the technical revolution set forth in the theses on the rural question is to produce many tractors and send them to the countryside. In the past days, the state has directed great efforts to the production of tractors and sent a large number of them to the countryside. But it is still short of tractors in the countryside. When we went out to rural villages and asked chairmen of the management boards and heads of workteams of co-operative farms what was a knotty problem in their farming, they said in unison that tractors were insufficient. At this agricultural Congress, too, many comrades spoke that if they had more tractors they would do farming better.

As you also know, right after liberation the state enforced the agrarian reform and then lent money to peasants so that they could buy draught oxen for their farming. Now we should produce and send many tractors to the countryside instead of draught oxen.

The construction of a modern, large-size tractor plant last year has enabled us to supply the countryside with as many tractors as required by the peasants. The state intends to turn out for the countryside such small-size tractors as "Chonjin" and "Chungsong" in large quantities, in addition to "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" tractors.

In the near future we will have all farm work done by tractors. To this end, the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land should be raised to the level of 8-9. We are endeavouring to lift the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land to 6-7 during the period of the Six-Year Plan. Therefore, the number will reach 8-9 if we strive harder for two to three years more after successfully fulfilling the Six-Year Plan. Then the task of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture will have been carried out and it can be said that agriculture has been industrialized.

A big success has been achieved also in the endeavours to send many lorries to the countryside. Last year we went to the Sungri General Automobile Plant and assigned the workers and technicians there with a task to rapidly increase the production of automobiles in order to carry out the tasks of the technical revolution set forth in the theses on the rural question. In wholehearted response to the Party's call, the workers of the Sungri General Automobile Plant made tireless endeavours day and night and fulfilled with flying colours their assignment of automobile production last year.

Ten years ago, we put forward an ideal programme to industrialize agriculture and working-classize the peasants. Today there has been laid a solid material foundation for fully translating it into reality before long. This is a great victory achieved by our heroic working class in the struggle for implementing the theses on the rural question and emancipating the peasantry from difficult and hard work.

This year on which the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question falls, the guiding personnel in the domain of agriculture and co-operative farmers should bring about another leap in the agricultural production by waging a vigorous struggle to fulfil the target of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. This will make it possible to further cement the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and carry out the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question as soon as possible.

We have also laid solid foundations for the successful carrying out of the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

Our Party has directed primary concern to the training of a large number of able cadres in order to successfully carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions along with the technical revolution in the countryside. A few years ago our Party had an agricultural college, a medical college and a normal college set up in every province to see to it that agro-technicians, public health workers, educational workers and other cadres may be trained on its own in each local area. The Party's measure to establish comprehensive bases for training cadres in provinces and train cadres all localities needed in keeping with their specific conditions has already borne its first fruit. Its correctness has been strikingly proved by the life.

Many young revolutionary intellectuals who have armed themselves with Marxism-Leninism and the *Juche* idea of our Party are now working in the rural villages and at the agricultural science research institutes of our country. They are playing with credit the role of educator who arms the peasants with our Party's revolutionary ideas and a nuclear role in carrying out the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question.

Our young intellectuals and young workers have a deep grasp of the Party's policies, have the courage to resolutely fight for carrying through the Party's policies and advance a host of constructive opinions. At the National Meeting of Agricultural Activists held last summer, young intellectuals who went into the countryside made good speeches. At this Congress, too, young intellectuals and young rural workers offered many constructive views.

Thanks to the energetic endeavours of the young revolutionary intellectuals and young rural workers, agro-technology has made marked development in the recent period and farming has been placed on a scientific and technical basis in our country. One of the major factors for the bumper harvest in the domain of the rural economy last year was the vigorous endeavours of the young intellectuals and young rural workers for carrying out the agricultural policy of the Party.

(Continued on page 2)

Let Us Consolidate and Develop All More Great Successes In Socialist Rural Construction

(Continued from page 1)

We founded agricultural, medical, normal and various other colleges in every province. This has enabled us to rear a large contingent of revolutionary intellectuals who are capable of successfully carrying out the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside and send them to it. If we strive harder in the future and send scores of agricultural college graduates to each co-operative farm, our agriculture will develop at a very fast pace and a great turn will be brought about in the building of a socialist countryside.

Solid comprehensive bases for training cadres have been built up in the local areas and many new universities and colleges set up and the existing ones expanded in the capital. This led to the laying of a solid foundation for building up a large contingent of intellectuals one million strong in the near future. This is the result of the great efforts our Party has exerted over the past period, tightening the belt, to educate the rising generation. No country has so many students as our country in the proportion of the population. Over 240,000 students are now studying regularly at universities and colleges and at higher technical schools in our country. Under the present conditions of our country it is by no means a simple matter to get all members of the rising generation to study at state expense. But we do not regard it as a trouble but a great pride that we have so many students. The competent young generation whom we have reaped over the last period, tightening our belt, are standing on the ideological and cultural fronts and making a positive contribution to the work of revolutionizing all the members of society and leading them to a high level of civilization to the full. What a worthwhile and glorious thing it is!

We have laid the solid foundations to occupy both the ideological and material fortresses in the building of socialism and communism with success by tirelessly striving to carry out the tasks set forth n the theses on the rural question in the past period. This is a foothold to make a greater advance in the days to come and a priceless wherewithal to achieve a great victory in the building of a socialist countryside.

Greeting this year the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question, we feel great pride and self-confidence and think that we will fulfil almost all the tasks set forth in the theses within the coming 10 years and write another theses on the rural question.

Comrades,

We should step up more energetically the construction of a socialist countryside in the future drawing on the successes already made.

Above all, the rural technical revolution should be continuously pushed ahead vigorously.

We should thoroughly fulfil the tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." Irrigation and electrification have already been completed splendidly and mechanization and chemicalization are making successful progress in our countryside. The most important task confronting us today in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution is to accelerate the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and rapidly complete them.

In order to realize the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture rapidly, the countryside should be supplied with more and better tractors and other modern farm machinery and with greater quantities of various kinds of highly efficient chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. Along with this, land-levelling should be carried out well and solid tractor-repair bases be built up in all provinces and counties to raise the utilization rate of tractors to the maximum.

We should finish the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture at an early date to do all farm work with machines and chemicals. Thus we should not only free the peasants completely from hard labour but increase labour productivity substantially to enable each farmer to tend more than 5 *chongbo* of paddy fields or more than 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and to realize an eight-hour workday in the countryside as in the domain of industry. In other words, we should completely industrialize agriculture by accomplishing its mechanization and chemicalization. This is precisely our target in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution.

The entire agricultural workers attending this Congress and all the agricultural working people of our country should courageously struggle to attain this target put forward by the Party and thus make this Congress a congress for the mechanization of agriculture, a congress of its chemicalization.

In order to carry out the tasks of the rural technical revolution with success, we should conduct work well with scientists and technicians.

Thanks to our Party's correct policy of training national cadres, a large number of scientists and technicians have already been trained in our country. It is true that their qualifications are low a little bit as these national cadres have been trained in large numbers in a short period. But, there is no need to blame it.

Today our intellectuals are faithfully working day and night for the sake of the Party and the revolution. The factories and enterprises of our country are all run and managed by those intellectuals whom we have traind. Our intellectuals are very courageous people. When our country witnessed the production of the first tractor, our technicians disassembled a tractor and designed its accessories one by one to manufacture a tractor. A great many modern factories, machines and equipment have all been built and manufactured by our technicians with their own efforts. Although our scientists and technicians are still lacking in experience and their technical level is low, they will accumulate richer experiences and raise their technical level as well through their future practical struggle. When we conduct work well with scientists and technicians and rouse them well to action, we will be able to develop our science and technology at a fast tempo and successfully push ahead with the technical revolution.

Now, however, guiding personnel fail to do work well with scientists and technicians. The work of educating scientists and technicians is almost neglected after assigning them to posts. As a result, not a small number of them are unaware what they did well and what they did wrong, and are doing work in a hit-or-miss manner, tainted with outdated ideas.

Due to the failure to do work with them well, the general scientific and technical levels of our country are not high and science and technology are lagging behind in agriculture, in particular. Now, many countries are increasing grain production several times by carrying out what they call the "green revolution," in other words, the improvement of seeds, on an extensive scale. But our scientists and technicians do not properly do this work.

The main reason why our science and technology are lagging behind is that guiding personnel have not conducted work well with the scientists and technicians. If we are to carry out the technical revolution, we should do work well with those who are possessed of technology, that is, those who graduated from higher educational institutions or taught themselves to acquire technical qualifications.

What is important, above all, in work with the scientists and technicians is to give them definite assignments of study.

We should give them distinct assignments, telling them what definite problem they should study and what books they should read. Otherwise, they will not study hard. Now the scientists and technicians are not given definite assignments of study. So, not a small number of them do not exert all their energies in their scientific research but are whiling away the time, doing nothing particular to speak of.

If we are to develop our country's science and technology speedily, all the scientists and technicians must be given definite tasks of study so that they may energetically address themselves to scientific research.

Next, the cultural revolution should be actively pushed ahead.

It is essential for the successful progress of the technical revolution, too, to vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution.

In the cultural revolution in the countryside great efforts should be directed, first of all, to raising the technical and cultural levels of the peasants by intensifying technical education.

In order to carry out the rural technical revolution successfully, it is imperative to elevate quickly the level of scientific and technical knowledge of the peasants and the functionaries in the agricultural domain along with the supply of more tractors and chemical fertilizers to the countryside. The rural technical revolution cannot be carried out successfully by the graduates of agricultural colleges who went into the countryside or a few number of scientists in the agricultural domain alone. As an old saying goes that a general by himself is not a general, a person can do nothing great single-handedly. The scientists and technicians should teach broad masses of peasants scientific and technical knowledge and train many persons who will be able to push ahead with the rural technical revolution. Only then will the tasks of the rural technical revolution be fulfilled successfully.

I heard that a student of the university who was doing practice in Hyangsan county, North Pyongan Province learned herself first how to drive a tractor and then taught girls and even housewives to drive a tractor. She did a very good thing. As the student did, we should disseminate technical knowledge well so that all the peasants may acquire knowledge of pedology, biology, fertilizer, farm machinery and stimulants of growth and other agro-technical know-how.

Farming cannot be done on a scientific-technical basis without disseminating scientific and technological knowledge in the countryside and without equipping the peasants with this knowledge. The heads of sub-workteams and workteams, chairmen of the management boards and secretaries of the *ri* Party committees attending this Congress should first study hard to get scientific and technological knowledge. The scientists and technicians should also continue to study hard even though they graduated from higher educational institutions.

In order to raise the working people's level of technical know-how rapidly, conditions should be provided for their study.

It is important, first of all, to publish many scientific and technical books. With the forthcoming congress of teachers as an occasion all the university and college teachers should write a book each or translate a foreign book. There are 600,000 intellectuals in our country. Therefore, if each of them writes or translates a book, 600,000 books will come out.

Along with the publication of many books, libraries should be set up in great number.

Now all the cooperative farms have rooms for the study of the revolutionary history and propaganda halls. The room for the study of the revolutionary history can be used both in studying the revolutionary history and in holding meetings. It will be good, therefore, not to build new houses but to arrange the existing propaganda halls so that the peasants can study scientific and technical know-how there. They may be called rooms for dissemination of agro-technical knowledge or agricultural scientific and technical knowledge propaganda halls by preserving the present name of the propaganda hall. There should be exhibited specimens of farm's soil and different crops, diagrams showing farm's production, material on manuring system and material on other farms' experiences in farming and pictures illustrating the mechanism of tractor. The propaganda halls should also have a large stock of books on agricultural science and technology.

Instead of the present newspaper "Nongop Kunroja," it is advisable, I think, to publish a semi-monthly magazine enough to go round each sub-workteam. The journal should, of course, carry brief news explanations, but much space should be given to agro-technical know-how with main stress on it. It should extensively carry a wide range of technical know-how on farming such as experiences of two-crop and inter-row crop cultivation and of application of three elements of fertilizers and microelement fertilizers in different districts. The articles of the journal should be easily worded so that the middle-school graduates may understand. The agricultural working people should strive to attain the level of learning of the middle-school graduates or above so that all of them can understand the journal.

The agricultural scientific and technical knowledge propaganda halls should be built up by the teachers of the higher middle school in the *ri* and directed by the agricultural colleges in the provinces. As the graduates from the agricultural colleges are sent to the co-operative farms in their respective provinces, the agricultural colleges should, accordingly, take upon themselves the guidance of the agricultural scientific and technical knowledge propaganda halls. They should organize lecturing tour and short courses in the rural villages.

What is important next in the cultural revolution is to thoroughly establish the cultured practices in production work.

A trait of taking good care of the tools of production should be established on the co-operative farms. They should make a point of putting away the tractors and other farm machines in the garages and storehouses after using them. When putting the farm implements into warehouses after using them, they should cleanly polish and grease them. In order that the farm machines and farm implements are carefully handled and well kept and tended, it is necessary to set a week for checkup of farm machines and introduce a system under which the Administration Council and the Provincial Rural Economy Committee check up and itemize the farm machines and the farm implements by going out to the co-operative farms once or twice every year.

The thrashing grounds should be built well and kept clean. Now, some of the co-operative farms fail to have the thrashing grounds well built and properly managed, thus causing a big loss of grain. All the co-operative farms should cleanly pave the thrashing grounds.

For establishing the cultured practices in production work in the countryside, there must also be various types of storehouses. Only when the co-operative farms have storehouses can they keep well the crops and the farm implements. All the co-operative farms should energetically strive to build storehouses for rice, corn and the farm implements and garages for the tractors. They may be built with bricks where bricks are available and with weathered granite where they are not available. It is advisable that the storehouses for corn are built on the pattern of those built by the Changsuwon Co-operative Farm in Samsok district.

Alongside cultured practices in production work cultured practices in daily life should be established.

First of all, the houses and villages should be tidied up in a hygienic and cultured way. The walls of all the farm houses should be whitewashed in spring and autumn every year. Where there is no lime, the walls should be cleanly plastered with clay at least. Thus, the peasants should be led to live in neat and clean houses all the time.

A campaign for paving the yards of the houses and village roads with stones should also be launched in the countryside. The people in Paeksok *ri*, Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province, paved with stones the whole length of the road leading from the paved highway to their village. There the road is no longer dusty and, no mud sticking to the shoes, the rooms of the house are kept clean. This is very good. A campaign for paving with stones the roads leading from the paved highways to the villages, the lanes leading to the houses and their yards should be waged in all the rural *ri* to keep clean the village lanes and the yards of the farm houses.

In keeping the houses and the villages neat and tidy, the Rural Construction Brigades and the Young Pioneers should play an important role. The Rural Construction Brigades should not only build a large number of new modern houses in the rural villages but also help the peasants repair their houses. The Young Pioneers should always keep their houses and villages neat and tidy and well build them up in a cultured and hygienic way. To lead the Young Pioneers to take an active part in this work, the schools should give them proper education.

The work of keeping houses and villages neat and tidy should go parallel with energetic housing construction in the countryside, so that all the peasants may be provided with well-furnished modern houses by the 30th anniversary of the Party founding. The modern houses to be built in the countryside should all be as well furnished as the urban houses with such facilities as service pipes and bathrooms. In this way, the difference between the towns and the countryside should be gradually eliminated in housing conditions, too.

The cultural and welfare facilities should also be properly built up.

Now we have nearly completely furnished rural *ri* with various cultural and welfare facilities including bathrooms. But, some of them are not properly usable. For more than ten years now we have been laying stress on building well the bathrooms in the rural *ri*. But, the bathrooms have not been built up well until now. It means that the leading personnel in the agricultural domain lack the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit.

Laundries should also be built in the rural villages. Only then is it possible to lighten the burden of the rural women.

Heating systems should be introduced in the houses of culture already built in the countryside for their effective use. This can be done in various ways. Some time ago, I saw the heating system tentatively installed in a two-storeyed village house in Pyongyang. It was not bad. In that house heating system, the heat warms the first floor and goes up through a wall to warm the walls on the second floor. The heating systems for the village houses of culture should be set up on this pattern or by building simple village boilers. The village boiler should be so made as to use not only coal but also rice bran or straw.

The introduction of water service should be speedily carried out in the rural villages to build them up in a cultured way and further improve the living conditions of the rural population. To introduce water service in the countryside is an honourable task for relieving women from carrying water jars on their heads and an important work for preventing various diseases in the countryside. It has a good influence on the south Korean people, too. We are told that the south Korean people and youths now say water lines are being laid even in the rural villages in the northern half of the Republic and they want to live in such a village with water service. The village Party organizations and rural guiding workers should not merely shout slogans, but speed up the introduction of water service in the rural villages. And sewage pipes should also be laid there.

In this way we should completely turn our countryside into a socialist cultured countryside by the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party to be celebrated next year.

What is also important in the cultural revolution in the countryside is to do away with the way of life left over from old society and thoroughly establish a new socialist way of life.

In socialist society people should neither follow the outdated way of life left over from feudal society nor try to take for model the bourgeois way of life. A strictly socialist way of life should be established in socialist society. The socialist way of life is the collectivist way of life of the socialist working people who strive to make all the people equally well off.

For establishing the socialist way of life it is necessary, first of all, to make a clean sweep of all manifestations of the outdated way of life left over from old society.

In the present-day life of our working people there still remain not a few habits of life of old society. Let me take the wedding ceremony by way of example. Some people think that a wedding ceremony may be said to have been done properly only when a sumptuous feast is given with much pomp. You must have seen the feature film "The Day of Wedding." In this film two views are opposed to each other: one asserting that the wedding is celebrated only once in one's life and so a pig should be slaughtered, wine distilled and luxurious tables prepared and the other saying that it would be a good ceremony if some comrades get together and spend a pleasant while, singing songs around a plain table. Which view is right? In our opinion, it is better to prepare a plain table, so that a few comrades may spend a pleasant while, congratulating the bride and the bridegroom than to prepare a sumptuous feast and waste food, a great many people gathering around the table.

It is also one of the outdated habits of life to prepare so many dishes for a memorial service. It is meaningless to make one's bow before the grave of one's dead man or before his portrait with much food set for the occasion. A memorial service is held to remember the departed. It is advisable, therefore, that one lays flowers before the grave on the day of the death anniversary or the family gets together and recollects in reverence the past struggle of the dead one and renews its determination to strive harder to carry to accomplishment the work left unfinished by him.

We ought to actively wage a struggle for rooting out the old habits of life and establishing a new socialist way of life among the working people. As the old way of life is largely connected with the level of ideological consciousness of people, we must not try to do it away at a stretch or by force. The old habits still left in our way of life should be gradually corrected one by one in keeping with the development of ideological consciousness of people.

In establishing the socialist way of life, it is important for our Communists, the pioneers, to discard the old way of life before anyone else. All of you present here are Communists, we may say, and you should be the first to uproot the old habits of life. When the awakened people go ahead of others in eradicating the old habits of life one by one, the others will follow suit one after another and all manner of outdated way of life handed down from old society will be cleared away and a new socialist way of life thoroughly established in the whole society.

For the establishment of the socialist way of life, it is also necessary to lead all people to love the collectives and accustom them to a collective life. In inducing people to love the collectives and strictly abide by the collectivist principle of life, it is essential to educate them to be accustomed to a collective life from their childhood and properly bring up the children particularly at nurseries and kindergartens. Only when the children acquire good habits of life in their nursery and kindergarten days, can they lead a cultured life and be well accustomed to a collective life in society after finishing their schools.

Next, we should energetically carry on the ideological revolution.

What is most important in the ideological revolution is to struggle against the capitalistic and all other obsolete ideas.

Today some functionaries lack the attitude of a master in work and there are not a few practices of working in an expedientialist manner. This is because such obsolete ideas as the revisionist and capitalistic ideas are left in their minds. We should energetically combat these obsolete ideas left in the minds of the functionaries to thoroughly eradicate expedientialism and formalism of working haphazardly in an irresponsible manner.

For uprooting the capitalistic and revisionist ideas left in the minds of functionaries, they should be armed solidly with the Marxist-Leninist idea, the *Juche* idea of our Party. By firmly equipping all functionaries with the *Juche* idea of our Party we should bring home to them that they are the masters of revolution and construction and what they produce is all for themselves and for society and they should, accordingly, do all work with sincerity on the stand of a master.

We must also combat the practice of idling away one's time, shy of working.

He who does not work in socialist society has no right to eat and there is no room for him there. If everyone shunned working and liked to idle away his time, it would be impossible to maintain socialist society. Under the motto "He who does not work, neither shall he eat!" we must energetically combat the practice of loafing.

Now our state supplies workers and office workers with rice at 8 *chon* per kilogramme. Provided with rice at this cheap price next to nothing by the state, the factory and office workers should work better to repay the benefits from the state.

We have not yet reunified the country and not accomplished the Korean revolution either. At this very moment, the south Korean people are struggling against the fascist rule of the reactionaries. How can we idle away our time, doing nothing, when the revolutionaries and patriots of south Korea are fighting in prisons and on gallows, shedding blood! While intensifying the ideological struggle against the practice of hating to work, we should establish a strict labour discipline to do away with the practice of loafing.

A struggle should be waged against practices of misappropriating the communal property of the state and society in the countryside there are not a few tendencies of wasting communal property today, not taking a loving care of it. We should energetically combat the practices of wasting communal property of society in the countryside.

It is of great importance to tighten financial discipline in controlling communal property of the state and society. The results of the financial management of a cooperative farm should be made public regularly before its members to keep all of them informed of its monthly income and outlay and its balance. Only then is it possible to correct the errors in financial management through a timely criticism.

One of the important points in carrying out the ideological revolution is to induce all working people to strictly abide by the state regulations.

In socialist society all its members should work and live in keeping with the state regulations. One should go through the prescribed procedures before he takes a thing out of the warehouse and functionaries should observe the state regulations when they take a train or a bus on their business trip.

A serious defect now is that a bitter fight is not waged against the practices of breaking state regulations. It is necessary to correctly work out various working rules and regulations on the basis of the Socialist Constitution and explain them to all members of society so they may voluntarily observe the legal regulations and, at the same time, wage a powerful ideological struggle against any act of breaking them.

The Party work should be well done for the successful fulfilment of the ideological revolution in the countryside.

As we often say, the Party work is, so to speak, a work with people. But the Party organisations in the domain of the rural economy have not yet thoroughly converted their work into a work with people, but very often abuse Party authority.

The county Party committee, the *ri* Party committee and all other Party organisations in the domain of the rural economy should rectify such shortcomings as early as possible and do well the work with the cadres and the Party members, and do well the work with the masses by mobilising the working people's organisations. They should thus educate and remould all the people and rally them close around the Party.

Substantial meetings for summing up the yearly work should be held to rectify in good time the shortcomings in the domain of the rural economy and properly educate the agricultural functionaries and working people. All the Party organisations in the domain of the rural economy should have meetings for summing up the yearly work with February 25, the day of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" as an occasion every year. These meetings should make a concrete review mainly of the progress of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions set forth in the theses on the rural question. And these meetings should be held in an atmosphere of sharp criticism and ideological struggle so that the cadres and Party members in the domain of the rural economy may be educated and remoulded in a revolutionary way.

Lastly, I would briefly refer to the question of raising the role of the county.

Fairly big is the role of the county in the construction of a socialist countryside. The theses on the rural question, therefore, raised it as an important question to enhance the role of the county.

Since the publication of the theses on the rural question, the role of the county has been considerably enhanced and it has done no small work in accelerating the construction of a socialist countryside. Take the locally-controlled industry for an example. In the past days, each household made soya bean sauce at home. But now, the county foodstuff factory supplies it to the peasants.

But it can hardly be said that the county is now doing full justice to its role, and no small shortcomings are found in the county-level organs. No small number of the functionaries of county-level organs commit bureaucratism toward the peasants, instead of serving them faithfully.

Such tendencies should be rectified in time by the county Party committee, but it has failed to properly play its role in the past. The county Party committee should further enhance its role and always take care that the county organs, the lowest executive organs of the state, correctly carry out the Party's policy and Government's decisions and instructions, and timely rectify their errors.

Along with the county Party committee, the county administrative committee, the county cooperative farm management committee and the county farm machine station should also raise their role still further. And the locally-controlled industry should be further developed to provide greater convenience to the peasants in their life, supplying them with not only soya bean sauce but also grained corn and noodle, and selling them edible oil, processed fruits, bean curd, etc. Thus the county should be made to serve the peasants still better.

To enhance the role of the county the ranks of its cadres should be well built up and led to work faithfully.

It is advisable, I think, that the work of summing up the fulfilment of the tasks put forward in the theses on the rural question which we plan to have every year should be held not only in the rural *ri* but at the county Party committee, the county administrative committee, the county cooperative farm management committee and in all other county organs related to the countryside.

By decisively enhancing the role of the county, we should further tighten the worker-peasant alliance, expedite the course of revolutionization and working-classization in the countryside and bring to realization at the earliest possible date a classless society where all the peasants live an abundant life and there is neither difference between town and country nor class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

WPK and Other Political Parties and Public Bodies Issue Joint Statement Denouncing Pak Jung Hi Clique's Fascist Rampage

PYONGYANG, Jan. 16 (KCNA) —The Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party, and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee and many other public organizations published a joint statement on January 15 in connection with the creation of a grave situation in south Korea going against a great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at a time when dialogue is under way between the north and south on the basis of the July 4 north-south joint statement and the intense desire of the whole nation for reunification is growing as never before.

The statement said:

A grave situation going against a great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is being created in south Korea at a time when dialogue is under way between the north and south on the basis of the July 4 north-south joint statement and the intense desire of the whole nation for reunification is growing as never before.

As already reported, on January 8 Pak Jung Hi proclaimed in succession the so-called "presidential emergency measures No. one and No. two" and issued a "special statement."

There he unconditionally and strictly banned any act and argument against the "revitalized system" in south Korea, branding south Korean people and democratic figures as "impure elements" and putting forward the groundless pretext of "Communist provocation."

He declared that those who violated or defamed these fascist "measures" would be subject to arrest and detention "without warrants" and be referred to "extraordinary military tribunal" for penalties and even openly proclaimed that he would mobilize again the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" to command this sanguinary fascist suppression.

According to the "emergency measures" of the south Korean fascist clique, now martial courts have made their appearance all over the southern half of our fatherland and all the police force has been ordered on "emergency alert."

Now a storm of repression and wholesale arrest is sweeping there, creating a horrifying atmosphere of terror.

This is a proclamation of the harsh military administration under which the existing fascist rule of all-powerful intelligence agents is combined with the military rule and another sinister reactionary offensive against the people of various strata in south Korea calling for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

It is as clear as a pikestaff why the south Korean authorities are resorting to such a brutal military fascist suppression, wantonly turning down the urgent demands of the people for freedom and democracy and giving point-blank a challenge against us, the party of the dialogue for the peaceful reunification. This is because they intend to maintain at any cost the fascist "revitalizing system" totally rejected by the people of all strata and force only unconditional submission upon the people in south Korea and freely perpetrate treacheries to have a "test of strength" with the northern half and perpetuate the division of the country.

We brand the current fascist rampage of the Pak Jung Hi clique as a criminal brutal repression of the south Korean people and a reckless provocative act against the northern half of the Republic and a dastardly perfidy against the whole nation aspiring after the great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and bitterly denounce them in the name of the entire Korean people. As everyone knows, out of the single desire to embody the general will of the entire people of north and south Korea in the cause of national reunification and achieve the great national unity between the north and the south we in the joint statement issued at the very beginning of the north-south dialogue proposed to realize bilateral or multi-lateral contacts of political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and convene a north-south political conference.

And we proposed once again last year to various political parties of south Korea including the "Democratic Republican Party" to convene a great national congress composed of representatives of the political parties, social organizations and people of various strata in the north and the south.

The present rulers of south Korea, however, have not given any reply to this sincere patriotic proposal of ours and, on the contrary, took the "emergency measures" and are committing such reckless acts as wantonly suppressing the democratic will of the south Korean people and challenging point-blank the northern half of the Republic, quite contrary to our proposal.

This diametrically runs counter to the spirit of the north-south joint statement agreed upon between the north and the south and an intolerable perfidy of wantonly violating the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—the correctness of which has been publicly recognized by the world.

National reunification is not a matter confined to the interests of any circles or groupings but a cause of all the people and the whole nation concerning the vital interest of the whole nation.

For the successful promotion of this sacred cause, democratic liberty should be guaranteed to the popular masses so that they can discuss national reunification with great enthusiasm and the people of broad sections take an active part in the movement for peaceful reunification.

The powerful struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea reflects such fundamental requirement for the settlement of the reunification question.

The torch of democracy raised by south Korean students in October last year spread fast to factories, rural villages and the religious, press, literary and art circles and to the social and political circles to form a violent trend of anti-fascist struggle and developed into a mass political struggle demanding the "abolition of the revitalized system," calling for the "freedom to discuss reunification" and aspiring after the "acceleration of the nation-wide reunification movement."

This struggle which has lasted for three months in the teeth of the brutal repression under the "state of emergency" is an entirely righteous one for winning democratic liberty and rights and is a sacred patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and achieving the country's reunification.

This struggle has enjoyed the positive support and encouragement of the entire Korean people at home and abroad and evoked unanimous sympathy among the peace-loving people the world over.

Nevertheless, this sacred struggle is suppressed at the point of the bayonet and the "petition" for pressing this just demand is threatened to be referred to "military tribunal." Is there any more crude violation of civil rights?

This self-exposes saliently that the south Korean authorities are deadly afraid of the popular masses and they have no intention at all to solve the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the general will of the people of all strata.

There are now differing social systems in the two parts of our divided country.

In order to solve the question of the country's reunification peacefully under this condition, it is imperative to create a climate of mutual trust and harmony, promote the great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and system and fully restore the national bonds between the north and south at an early date.

Precisely to this end, we have made every sincere effort to achieve trust, unity and collaboration between the north and the south since the very beginning of the talks.

It was our side that proposed the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and it is also our side that has made a tireless effort to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and south on these principles and it is none other than our side that has demanded that practical measures be taken without delay for realizing manysided collaboration and intercourse between the north and the south.

The south Korean authorities who have persistently incited north-south confrontation turning down all these just proposals, are raising a hue and cry over "threat of southward invasion" and "provocation of Communists," like a thief crying "stop thief!" This can never be interpreted as an attitude for seeking national harmony between the north and south, achieving trust and solving the reunification question in a peaceful way.

This proves more convincingly to the world that they neither hope for any success in the dialogue that opened with so much efforts nor want great national unity and peaceful reunification and only seek a test of strength with us and perpetuation of split.

The south Korean authorities' din of the fascist and splittist "emergency measures" is harmful to our nation and beneficial only to the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces which are viciously scheming to perpetuate the division of our country by the method of aggression—divide and rule.

Today the U.S. and Japanese aggressors are feigning ignorance of the "emergency measures" unanimously condemned by the world people. But, it is clear to everyone that they, pinning the last hope on this, are persistently clinging to the long bankrupt "two Koreas" plot.

If the south Korean authorities think that they can bridge over the present crisis by suppressing the people, turning back on the nation, and inciting confrontation with us, seeing eye to eye with the outside forces, this is a serious miscalculation.

If they are to find a right way out even now, they should stop suppressing by power politics the just aspiration of the south Korean people and public figures of various circles, but give up at once their din of fascist "emergency measures," guarantee all political parties, public organisations and patriotic people in south Korea the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and all democratic rights and desist from barring their discussion about national reunification and their movement for peaceful reunification.

If the south Korean authorities have an iota of national conscience and have really the intention to solve the question of reunification by peaceful means, they must not challenge the northern half on groundless charges, but show sincerity in the dialogue on the principles of the July 4 joint statement and accept without delay our just proposals to have a wide-range north-south political consultation and convene a great national congress.

If they persist in their reckless military fascist suppression of the south Korean people and foolish provocative manoeuvres against us, obstinately going against the aspiration of the nation and the demand of the people, they will meet only disgraceful destruction.

The situation obtaining in south Korea today demands that the whole nation unite and wage a more strenuous nation-wide national salvation struggle to check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces and their stooges to perpetuate the national split and their fascist suppression.

We are convinced that at this most crucial moment when they are standing on the crossroads of reunification or division, democracy or fascist dictatorship, the patriotic students and people of all other strata in south Korea will turn out more vigorously in the sacred struggle for destroying the treacherous fascist dictatorial system and achieving the democratization of society, for smashing the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and restoring national sovereignty, and for frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and national salvation, and anti-fascism and democracy.

We will continue to resolutely support and encourage with warm sentiments of kinship the just struggle of the south Korean people which accords with the vital interests of the whole nation and always stand foursquare behind the fighting south Korean brothers and sisters.

We will face with high national awakening and revolutionary vigilance the dangerous situation to be entailed by the rash acts being perpetrated by the south Korean military fascists on the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward aggression" and keenly watch every movement of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys.

Salute to 15th Anniversary of Invincible Worker-Peasant Red Guards

Rodong Sinmun Editorial

Today an all-people, nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as the core has been firmly established in our country and the whole country has been built up into an iron-wall fortress to knock down any imperialist aggressors at one stroke.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) declares this in an editorial headlined "Let Us More Thoroughly Implement the Line of Placing All People under Arms Indicated by the Leader" dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards which falls on January 14.

Our people, the paper stresses, are confronted with the urgent task to further increase the defence capacity of the country so as to defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of revolution as firm as a rock in face of the ever more undisguised manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to provoke a new war.

The editorial says:

On January 14, 1959, the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, a revolutionary armed force of our Party, with a clear insight into the situation obtaining in the country and the prospect of revolutionary development.

The founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards is a great victory of our Party's traditional mass line in the building of the revolutionary armed forces. It is an overall embodiment of the immortal *Juche* idea of the leader, his self-defensive military idea, in the field of defence upbuilding.

The founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, the all-people armed ranks, is a historic event of enormous significance in the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause and in the strengthening and development of our Party's revolutionary armed forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"We have become fully prepared to defend ourselves by pushing through the enormous task of strengthening the People's Army in every way and at the same time, arming all the people and turning the entire country into a fortress. Our many discharged veterans, who have a wealth of combat experience and military techniques, have dynamically participated in socialist construction and have played a key role in the defence of our homeland wherever they have been—in towns and villages, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms, thus guaranteeing the might of our all-people, nation-wide defence system more firmly."

With the further strengthening of the People's Army and the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards under the wise leadership of the leader, our people have become the possessor of powerful self-defensive revolutionary armed forces to reliably defend the independence of the fatherland and the gains of revolution by their own strength.

With the founding of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards along with the People's Army our people have become able to successfully push ahead with revolution and construction and firmly defend the security of the fatherland and the people even under the condition in which they are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the most truculent enemy.

Although our Worker-Peasant Red Guards was founded 15 years ago, it has grown out of the deep and stout root of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the leader and has directly carried forward its brilliant revolutionary traditions.

The Worker-Peasant Red Guards which has grown from this stout root is the glorious all-people armed contingent which defends and safeguards the leader politically and ideologically and with their lives, the editorial declares.

The growth of the militant might of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards as it is today is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership and profound care of the leader, the editorial stresses.

It continues:

He indicated a clear line and concrete ways for increasing the combat power of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards in each stage and in each period of the development of the revolution, has looked after the combat and political trainings of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the life of its members with utmost care and led it to incessantly raise its combat capacity.

It is thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of the leader that our Worker-Peasant Red Guards, together with the People's Army, has been strengthened into a revolutionary armed force fully prepared politically and ideologically and in military technique to decisively repulse any enemy's invasion and dependably defend the fatherland and people.

It stresses:

The monolithic ideological system of the Party is firmly established today within the Worker-Peasant Red Guards which is firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of the leader and his idea of self-defence and which carries his orders through to the end unconditionally plunging itself into fire and water.

The Worker-Peasant Red Guards firmly armed itself with military technique by energetically carrying into practice the instructions of the leader for learning combat methods suited to the conditions of our country and military science and military technique based on them.

All the victories and successes made by our Party and our people in the building of the revolutionary armed forces are a shining fruition of the self-defensive military idea of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his line of arming the whole people and they are priceless revolutionary gains of our people.

The editorial denounces the Pak Jung Hi clique which, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, has not yet given up the wild design of "prevail-over-communism unification", but is raising a large-scale "anti-communist" row without interruption and committing ceaseless military provocations against the northern half of the Republic and intensifying the renewed fascist suppression of the south Korean people through the "emergency measures" and refers to the necessity to further strengthen the defence capabilities of the country under the prevailing situation.

Worker-Peasant Red Guardswomen are capable of shooting down any enemy plane swooping at a low or high altitude.

After quoting the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for this year that **"The Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and the Red Young Guardsmen should intensify the combat and political trainings, while successfully carrying out their revolutionary tasks, and thus prepare themselves as trustworthy reserves and replacements for the People's Army,"** the editorial stresses that in accordance with the Party's line of arming the whole people, we should more firmly build up the Worker-Peasant Red Guards politically and ideologically and in military technique and lead the Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen to energetically carry out their economic tasks.

The DPRK can put the whole country on a war footing in any emergency, ready to repulse any invading enemy. Shown here is the march of Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen in full battle array.

Combat-Readiness

The Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen with a hammer and a sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other reliably defend the rear post of the country, while energetically pushing ahead with the socialist construction.

The members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards unit of the factory where Comrade Hwang Dok Yun works are increasing the combat power to annihilate the aggressors under whatever situations, while effecting a great innovation in the socialist construction from the outset of the New Year.

Acting upon the instructions of the leader on assiduously learning military science and taking a more active part in military training, they have made active endeavours to firmly equip themselves with the art of war suited to the actual conditions of our country and high military technology.

Many guardsmen of the unit including Cho Jong Gil and So Jong Sil, innovators in production and crack shots in military training, practise every combat movement in the spirit of fighting the enemy in the battlefield.

The Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen there are exerting tireless efforts especially to improve their marksmanship. They are making effective sighting exercises, saying that they would shoot the enemy without missing. Crack shot Pak Yon Gi of the unit points his gun at the mark in the spirit of thrusting the bayonet to the breasts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's inveterate enemy, who killed Korean people during the Fatherland Liberation War and are still today cold-bloodedly murdering patriotic people in south Korea.

All the members of the unit have taken part in the training with a burning hatred for the enemy. Thus, they demonstrated their excellent marksmanship in the recent ball-firing exercise.

Upholding the programmatic tasks put forth by the leader in his New Year address for 1974, the members of this unit who have stoutly grown into invincible revolutionary ranks are overfulfilling with credit their production assignments at a new Chollima speed.

One can find such Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen everywhere in our country—factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The ranks of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards have been firmly built up with the discharged veterans who had trained themselves at the posts of national defence politically and ideologically, and in military techniques, and with workers and peasants and broad sections of other working people.

Our Worker-Peasant Red Guards is armed with modern weapons and combat and technical equipment on the basis of the powerful independent national economy and reliable defence industry of the country and has firmly established a military commanding system to display its might.

Now the entire people know how to fire guns and carry arms with them in our country, which is in readiness to destroy any aggressor, actively coping with a modern war.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Anti-Pak Dictatorship Struggle Enjoys International Support

The harsher the fascist suppression of the south Korean students and people by the Pak Jung Hi clique with the proclamation of the virulent "emergency measures", the louder and bitterer the global voices of denunciation of the clique are becoming with every passing day. The Pak bandits are now plunged into a quagmire, completely isolated internally and externally.

International organizations and public bodies of various countries are condemning the clique for brutally suppressing the south Korean students and people rising up in the struggle against fascism and for social democratization, by issuing statements or sending letters.

Printed here are a part of those statements and letters:

Tri-Continental Solidarity Organization

The Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in Havana issued an appeal on January 9.

Recalling that the south Korean students have been struggling for more than three months under anti-"government," anti-fascist and anti-Japanese slogans and under slogans against foreign interference and for the reunification of the country, the appeal said:

The struggle of the south Korean students is an expression of resolute resistance, an eruption of long pent-up resentments against the fascist rule and treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and a just national salvation struggle to realise the democratization of south Korean society and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Today, in south Korea, national sovereignty is violated, economy is dependent on foreign monopoly capital and the people have been driven to the bottom of destitution.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique established its fascist dictatorial system under the slogan of the so-called "October revitalization" and made the patriotic students a target of repression.

It has turned schools into "section rooms" of the "Central Intelligence Agency" to repress truth, scientific researches and freedom at the point of the bayonet and brutally murdered Prof. Choe Jong Gil and many other patriotic students.

It is entirely righteous for the patriotic students of south Korea to have hardened at this juncture their determination to fight for democracy, deeply conscious of the responsibility they have assumed before history and times.

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America vehemently denounces the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression of the patriotic people, students and professors of south Korea as an unpardonable challenge to freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Victory belongs to the south Korean students who are fighting for justice and progress and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Expressing the conviction that the south Korean students will overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through their struggle and achieve shining victory, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America ardently appeals to all peace-loving governments and peoples of the world, international democratic organizations, progressive political parties, public organizations and revolutionaries to support the south Korean students struggling against fascism and for democracy in various forms and ways.

World Peace Council

Pariwal, Secretary of the World Council of Peace, in his statement pointed out that the current struggle of the south Korean students against the present military fascist ruling system and for the democratization of society and the independent reunification of the country is an eruption of their resentment pent up under ever harsher fascist suppression and a patriotic struggle against the barbarous fascist-terror rule and outside forces and for the right to live and democratic freedom.

Saying that it is an expression of the indomitable will to crush treachery with patriotism and an expression of the ardent desire of the entire south Korean people and students who want to live in a world of freedom without fascism, a democratic society without dictatorship, a reunified Korea without outside forces, he extended full support and solidarity for the struggle of the south Korean students.

He scathingly denounced the barbarous suppression of the patriotic students by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique as a treacherous act for strangulating the daily growing democratic desire of the people and the trend toward the peaceful reunification of the country and maintaining their one-man fascist rule.

WFDY Executive Committee

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Romania some time ago, its Chairman said that the Korean youth were making an active contribution to the common cause of the anti-imperialist struggle through their persistent and strenuous struggle.

Stressing that the five-point program of national reunification is a just line of national reunification, he demanded that the south Korean authorities accept it.

He also demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces wearing the "United Nations forces" berets be withdrawn from south Korea at once.

The world progressive youth express allout support to and solidarity with the south Korean students and patriots in their struggle against the system of fascist dictatorship and for the country's reunification and vehemently denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for brutally suppressing this struggle, he declared.

He demanded that the Pak Jung Hi clique discontinue its barbarous suppression of the students and patriots and immediately release those arrested.

Finnish Public Bodies

The Finnish Peace Committee in its statement, expressing solidarity with the south Korean people in their struggle for freedom and democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, sternly denounced the fascist suppression of the south Korean democratic forces by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Democratic Youth League of Finland in its letter of solidarity with the south Korean students pungently denounced the south Korean puppet clique's treachery in driving south Korea deeper into the state of a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and creating tension in Korea and expressed firm solidarity with the broad segments of the south Korean students in their fight against it.

The Helsinki University Students Federation, Finland, in its statement stressed that it is a duty of all the progressive students' organisations of the world to loudly voice support to the struggle of the south Korean students at a time when their just struggle is subject to repression.

Manifesting support to the just proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent reunification of the country, the statement also stressed that the outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be stopped at once.

Organizations of Various Countries

Saad Kassim Hamoudi, Chairman of the Journalists Union of Iraq, in his recent talk stressed:

The entire members of our Journalists Union and its Council, together with the honest-minded people of the world, strongly denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for brutally suppressing the struggle of the south Korean students and journalists and strongly demand an immediate stop to the inhuman suppression of the south Korean people who rose up to force the imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea which they are occupying and win the national reunification of Korea.

The Youth League of the South West Africa People's Organisation in its recent statement, recalling that the south Korean students overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime by the April 19 resistance struggle in 1960, expressed the conviction that the south Korean students who rose up in the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique would surely win final victory, overcoming the difficulties.

The General Federation of Students of Quadeloupe in its letter to the south Korean students said:

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist puppet clique is destined to meet its destruction.

The massive struggle waged by the south Korean students reflects the will of the masses of the south Korean people to put an end to the policy of aggression of U.S. imperialism, the No. one enemy of the world people, and the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The south Korean students are heading for a fiercer and decisive struggle.

The Quadeloupe students wholeheartedly express allout solidarity with the south Korean students.

(KCNA)

British Writer In Japan

British writer Ian McDonald in Japan said:

The Korean people are not a nation of sheeps. The latest attempt at the suppression of the opposition to the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique is the clearest evidence of the bankruptcy of the government of "ROK."

It proves that after all these years the people do not support the present regime. A "government" that cannot trust the people and fears that they will rise up and throw it out of office, is not a "government" to be trusted by the people.

The demand of the people for a restoration of democratic rule has been rising steadily, calling for an end to the so-called "national emergency situation" and the "military dictatorship." The only question now is: When will the crisis reach breaking point?

When one sees the combination of the leaders of the intellectuals, the press, church and students, all demanding a change from the present repressive constitution, one can read the writing on the wall by "the days numbered."

Some observers have forecast March as the crisis point. This further suppression can only fasten the end and increase the violence of the explosion when it comes.

Dictator never seems to learn the lessons of history. Maybe, Pak thinks he can survive by not making the same mistakes as his dictator predecessor, Syngman Rhee. But he is following the same path and it can lead only to the same end, all worse because it is the road of no return.

Fascism can survive only by increasing fascist repression which leads, like compressed steam, to a more violent outburst when it comes.

KCNA Warns Pak Bandits of Armed Provocations in West Coast

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to issue the following report:

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits who have sharply intensified of late armed provocations in the coastal waters of our side west and south of the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast infiltrated at around 17 hours on January 15 escort craft and tank-landing craft and several other battleships into the coastal waters of our side 5 miles from the Island Harin-*do* west of the Island Kirin-*do* to commit espionage and hostile acts, which was followed by a grave military provocation at around 18 hours on the same day in which they sent their police boat to a point 37 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 125 degrees 15 minutes east longitude 6 miles south of the Island Ong-*do*.

These armed provocations of the south Korean bellicose elements have been intensified more sharply, entering the New Year. They have been intensifying their hostile acts by infiltrating into the coastal waters of our side each day 7 or 8 various types of warships including 2 destroyers since January 2. For the purpose of encouraging these hostile acts, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the vicious military provocations by infiltrating high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast on 4 occasions on January 4 and 12 to carry out reconnaissance.

As already reported, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits bent on the systematic provocative acts in the areas along the west coast since the armistice have carried on since October last year the intensified grave military provocations against the northern half of the Republic by frequently infiltrating destroyers and various other types of warships into the sea off the Ongjin Peninsula, the coastal waters of our side.

At the 344th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission and its several other meetings and through relevant reports we have repeatedly warned the south Korean puppet army to halt at once these provocative acts.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique, defying the repeated warnings of ours, has ceaselessly perpetrated espionage and hostile acts in the sea and the air in a premeditated way, noisily advertizing that "the incident in the West Sea is the biggest ever since the Pueblo incident" in an attempt to artificially increase the tension in that area.

The Pak Jung Hi clique infiltrated over 600 battleships of various types including destroyers into the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea on over 150 occasions from October to the end of last year, and such provocative acts of the rascals have been intensified still more sharply entering the New Year. In a little more than half a month alone, the beasts intruded more than 130 battleships of various types into the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea on 40 occasions.

The intensified armed provocations of all sorts committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the coastal waters of our side west and south of the Ongjin Peninsula in the West Sea are designed to find a way out of its internal and external crisis which has become more serious with the adoption of a decision at the 28th United Nations General Assembly, the keynote of which is the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the thwart of the plot to create "two Koreas" and promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles of national reunification, and with the fast growth of the struggle of the south Korean students and people against the "government" and fascism and for democratization.

Whenever the beasts provoked armed provocations, the Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army have made patient efforts in conformity with the aspiration and desire of the entire Korean people to remove the mistrust and misunderstanding between the fellow countrymen by easing tensions and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country based on the three principles of national reunification.

In spite of our patient efforts, however, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique has let out such warlike outbursts as "perfection of the war posture" and "increase of retaliating capacity" in succession and whipped up war hysteria with greater frenzy throughout south Korea, becoming ever louder as the days go by in its outcries over the non-existent "invasion of territorial waters" and "threat of southward invasion" from the north for misleading fair opinion of the south Korean people and the world people.

For the purpose of justifying such provocative rackets of itself, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique has set up recently even the so-called "limit line of guard against the north" in the coastal waters of our side and even raised the outcry that our naval vessels "invaded" its "territorial waters."

The extension of the Demarcation Line of the East and West Sea is defined only in an article of the Military Armistice Agreement and no one can in any case set it as he pleases.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang has arbitrarily set even the "limit line of guard against the north" and is raising loud outcries. This is a clumsy ruse to shift on to us the responsibility for the tension it is artificially aggravating in the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea and justify the provocative acts on the sea it is intensifying in a premeditated way.

Such provocative acts of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang have become more vicious ever since it declared the so-called "emergency measures" which signalled the start of an allout military suppressive racket for putting down and strangulating the struggle of the south Korean people against the "revitalized system."

The fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is using the West Sea incident even in the so-called "emergency measures" row, clearly shows in what crafty and premeditated way the rascals faked it up.

All these acts committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in a heinous and vicious way are a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, an open perfidy to the July 4 north-south joint statement and an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

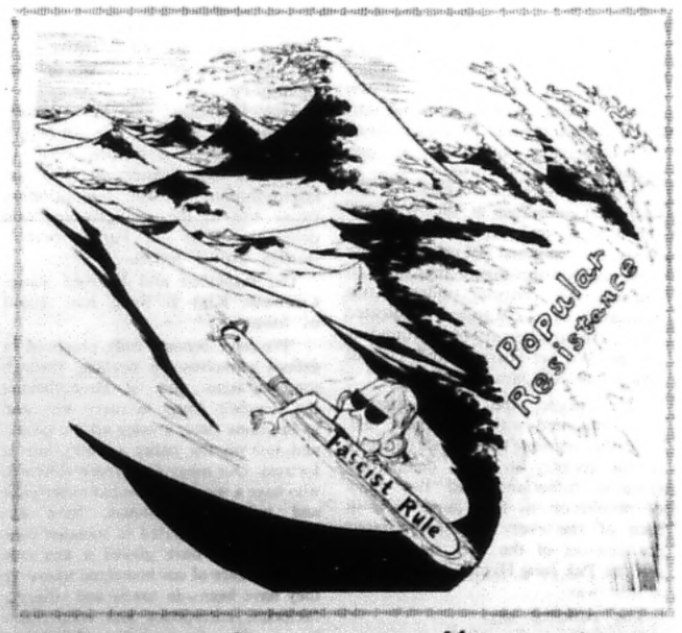
The Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang should behave with discretion clearly mindful what grave consequences such reckless provocative manoeuvres of theirs might bring in the long run.

The heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army, their invincible revolutionary armed forces, are watching with high vigilance the reckless provocative manoeuvres the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang is perpetrating with a view to intensifying military fascist suppression in south Korea and justifying its treacherous acts, trampling down the desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique must stop at once the reckless provocative acts continuously increasing tension in Korea and strictly observe the provisions of the Armistice Agreement.

January 17, 1974

The old lie of threat on danger from the north, DPRK, cuts no ice. What Pak fears from the north is that the people of the south will learn the truth about the achievements and conditions of the compatriots in the north, which will only stimulate them further to overthrow the Pak dictatorship and reunite this divided country and families.



U.S. Truce Violations Total 16,200 in 1973

Owing to the frantic war rackets of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean bellicose elements patronized by them the situation remained tense in Korea last year.

Clear proof of this is that the scoundrels committed upwards of 16,200 cases of provocative acts against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in violation of the armistice agreement, while staging frantic war rackets by bringing huge aggressor armed forces in south Korea on a large-scale.

Last year the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated criminal acts by introducing huge aggressor armed forces and various new types of weapons and operational equipment in south Korea; they transferred to south Korea from Japan all the U.S. tactical air forces and handed over to the south Korean army various types of sophisticated weapons and combat equipment which had been mobilized in the war of aggression in Vietnam, in a move to step up war preparations.

Last year the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements increased the numerical strength of the south Korean army and modernized its equipment and, at the same time, built new military bases and military setups and expanded the existing ones and further stepped up the militarization of the south Korean economy, crying for "establishment of war posture."

Early last year they brought units of the U.S. imperialist aggressor armed forces to the area near the River Rimjin-*gang* in the Demilitarized Zone and staged a large-scale "joint operational exercise," participated in by a large number of tanks, armoured cars, military aircraft and units of land forces which were followed by other powder-reeking frantic war exercises such as "airlifting mobile exercise," "south Korea-U.S. joint landing exercise," "guided missile firing exercise" and "winter mobile exercise."

Last year, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors not only openly revealed their dark design to perpetuate their military occupation of south Korea and colonial domination over it but worked hard to put up the Japanese militarists as a "shock force" in the execution of their policies of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed like mad military provocations against the northern half of the DPRK on the ground and in the sea and air, while intensifying war preparations in the forward area and in the rear by mobilizing south Korean troops.

Last year the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements stepped up the fortification of the DMZ and illegally introduced tanks, armoured cars, 105 mm howitzers, 106.7 mm mortars and other guns of various calibres, heavy weapons and automatic weapons into the DMZ and the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission, on more than 4,420 occasions, thus turning them into combatant zones.

The south Korean army fired over 10,100 rounds of ammunitions into the area of the Pyongyang side on over 210 occasions last year.

The south Korean bellicose elements also perpetrated hostile acts by deliberately infiltrating armed spies into the area of the Pyongyang side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed all kinds of criminal acts against the northern side in the joint security area on more than 1,000 occasions last year.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean warlike elements sent various naval vessels, armed spy ships and armed boats into the west coastal area of the Pyongyang side on more than 210 occasions last year to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements committed vicious criminal acts by infiltrating different types of military aircraft into the northern air space on 77 occasions last year.

All their reckless military provocations are a flagrant violation of the armistice agreement and an open challenge to the Korean people.

However, they spelled out a brigandish sophism about the so-called "threat of southward aggression from the north" in a futile attempt to cover up their manoeuvres to provoke another war.

Their repeated new war provocations today are rendering the tension in Korea more acute with each passing day.

In their frenzied aggression and new war provocations the scoundrels are viciously seeking to find a way out of their hopeless, chaotic bog into which they have been driven by the ever growing revolutionary advance of south Korean students and people and prolong their remaining days, but this is a foolish act.

With no amount of aggression and frantic war provocation manoeuvres, can they frighten the Korean people or realize their dirty aggressive design.

DPRK President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Our people have no interest in provoking others but they will never allow anyone to toy with them. We are striving to prevent war, but we are not afraid of it. If the imperialist aggressors lunge at us with their armies, we will destroy them to a man and no one will return home alive."

The Korean people who are under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and genius in military strategy, and closely rallied around him, are always keenly watching with heightened vigilance the enemy's reckless manoeuvres to provoke another war and are fully ready to repulse any invasion of the enemy at a stroke.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight at the realities and desist from running riot, and quit south Korea at once, taking along all their aggression armed forces.

If the enemy keep increasing tension and persistently follow the road of war, defying the repeated warnings of Pyongyang, they will be dealt a decisive retaliatory blow by the Korean people and burnt to death for good in the flames they themselves kindled.

Oil-Users Parley Nixon's Sinister Scheme

Nixon, chieftain of the U.S. imperialists, suggested on January 9 a plan on holding a meeting of such oil-consuming countries as Canada, Japan and major West European imperialist countries in Washington on February 11 as the first step for tiding over the energy crisis now sweeping the Western world, according to a foreign news report. The next step suggested by this fellow was to have negotiations at a joint meeting of the oil-consuming and oil-producing countries. And Nixon demanded that Japan and other major oil-consuming countries not to take separate actions for solving the oil problem, but to take part in the "international cooperation" as proposed by him.

Meanwhile, the Nixon clique has clamoured about "counter-measures" and "retaliatory steps" to put greater pressure upon the Arab oil-exporting countries and threaten and blackmail them.

U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger raved on January 6 that if the Arab countries persist in the oil embargo, "the United States will be compelled to use armed forces against the Arab countries." U.S. vice-President Ford blabbed on January 8 that the United States would "stop food export" to the Arab countries.

The dirty aim sought by the Nixon clique in so doing is to stifle the just struggle of the Arab countries and save itself from the energy crisis by whipping together its "allies" going their own way against the U.S. imperialists, banding them into the aggressive "alliance of oil-consuming countries" under the signboard of "international cooperation" and forming the allied forces of imperialism against the Arab countries which use oil as a powerful weapon in their anti-U.S. anti-Israel struggle.

The Nixon clique also pursues the sinister aim of driving in a wedge between the Arab oil-exporting countries and thereby undermining their united action and destroying them one by one.

The U.S. imperialists have been driven into the bog of serious energy crisis from which they can not extricate themselves due to the resolute step taken by the Arab countries. There is no hope for them to save from this bog.

U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger admitted it by saying that "The United States is confronted with the problem which cannot be solved by the United States alone."

Finding himself in such a predicament, Nixon the rascal suggested a plan on the formation of the so-called "action group for energy" composed of major oil-consuming countries at the end of last year in a desperate attempt to rig up another aggressive "alliance" of imperialism.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists, though going downhill, do not recede from their stronghold of aggression and pillage of their own accord, but run hogwild to restore their lost position.

The Nixon clique should clearly realise that the wilder it runs, the deeper its crisis becomes.

Aggressive U.S. "Foreign Aid Bill" for FY 1974

Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, signed the "foreign aid bill" for the fiscal 1974, according to reports from Washington.

For all his attempts to conceal the real nature of this heinous plan, the Nixon clique could not veil the aggressive and predatory nature of the U.S. imperialists' "aid."

Nearly all of the U.S. imperialists' "foreign aid" for the fiscal 1974 goes for military aid. This patently proves that their "aid," contrary to their claim, is not "to help bridge over the economic difficulties," but it is principally military "aid" for attaining their aggressive aim and that the "aid" of the U.S. imperialists is no more than a means of mobilizing the puppets for the execution of their policy of aggression.

Despite the fact that the wicked U.S. imperialists are facing a new crisis owing to the worst economic conditions, they decided to render to the Israeli aggressors huge war funds running into 2.2 billion dollars besides the regular military "aid" amounting to 300 million dollars and 85 million dollars of "economic aid."

The U.S. imperialists' allocation of so stupendous amount of military "aid" for the Israeli aggressors running riot to realize their aggressive design against the Arab peoples once again clearly shows to the whole world how desperately the scoundrels are working to whip their puppets toward the war of aggression, persistently clinging to the already bankrupt "policy of strength."

The aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists' "foreign aid" finds vivid manifestation in the fact that the Nixon clique earmarked 150 million dollars of "aid" for the additional shipment of lethal weapons to the Cambodian puppets. This new "aid" plan for the Lon Nol puppet clique once again confirms the wild design of the U.S. imperialists to put into effect the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia at all costs and ensure it financially and militarily.

By expanding the Cambodian war of aggression by the method of making Indochinese fight Indochinese under the cloak of the notorious "Nixon doctrine," a tenet of aggression, the U.S. imperialists seek to save the Lon Nol puppet clique screaming in despair, crammed into Phnom Penh surrounded on all sides, and stifle the Cambodian national liberation forces and shore up their shaking colonial system. This is, however, nothing but a foolish daydream of the doomed.

However huge funds the U.S. imperialists may pour into their policies of aggression and war, this will only result in precipitating their own final destruction. The U.S. imperialists had better stop running riot, looking squarely at the reality today.

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